## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th et .- Perform MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SPECTACLE OF

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. 730 Broadway .- LINGARD SKETCHES - NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, &C.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 28d st.-

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery .- TANN-

HOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- ON HAND-A DAY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street,-GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 5th avs. -

PANCHON MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookign. -

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -Comic Vocal-

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTERLS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - SCENES IN

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .-

# QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sanday, March 19, 1871.

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little stranger who, under very urgent circumstances, was ushered into the world in the Centre Street Hospital amid the booming of the cannon of St. Patrick's celebration. Good luck to him!

SENATOR STREET is establishing a reputation as a good after. Since his first misun-Berstanding with the President be has suffered no opportunity to pass unemployed to vent his spleen upon General Grant and his Cabinet, and seems even willing to sacrifice the republican party, if by so doing he can Injure the President. It is announced that the Senator contemplates at an early day making a speech on the condition of affairs at the South, in which he will arraign the President as false to his party and his country, in consequence of his neglect, at the beginning of the present session, to call the attention of Congress to matters requiring its attention. particularly to Southern outrages, of the existence of which the President was officially in-

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION. -An immense crop of this litigation sprung up yesterday in the United States Court, before Judge Blatchford. The various suits are now becoming so mixed and muddled that it may well be questioned if even the keenest lawver engaged in this Erie contention understand what they are all about except the fact that big fees are going and that the battle will proceed as long as there are funds to sustain and keep it alive. English shareholders, receiverships under the State courts and applications to take papers off the files of the court formed the staple of vesterday's argument. Indeed, It would be impossible to say when this bitter legal fight is to have an end. It would not at all surprise us if, before this litigation is over, somebody will be badly hurt.

NAPOLEON EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND .- The Emperor Louis Napoleon, Emperor no more, is bourly expected in England. It is a funny thing that England should be the asylum of unfortunate monarchs as the United States is the asylum of discontented democrats. When the First Napoleon threatened England from Boulogue the celebrated Robert Hall spoke of his country as "the last asylum of liberty." No one can refuse to admit that the United States and Great Britain are the two grand homes of liberty. Napoleon has been happy in England before. He has been bappy also in the United States. It is well that he should go to England now. But, if things do not turn out to his advantage in France, we advise him to come over to New York. Tammany opens its doors to brains, and Napoleon's experience might be useful even to Peter Bismarck Sweeny.

The Irrepressible Confict-The War Churches.

There can be no question that we are living in an age of trouble and anguish. Wars and rumors of wars reach us from every quarter. Physical, political, social and religious earthquakes are felt and feared all about us, and the world seems to be turning, as it were, upside down; but the good, the true, the pure and the just, in men and in things, are being evolved from the chaotic rains which we behold on every hand. The world has bad its wars for national independence, for conquest and material greatness, for intellectual and moral progress and for social elevation and improvement, and, according to a certain class of oracles and orators, the next great coaffet is to be for religious liberty and independence; and it is to begin here in this republic. We had been accustomed from our boyhood to think that we were among the freest, if not altogether the freest, and most independent of all the inhabitants of the earth; but we must have been sadly mistaken all the time. A terrible tyrant has been spreading his net over us, and, unconsciously to ourselves, we have been rendered almost helpless, and unless we free ourselves at once we may as well abandon all hope of religious or civil liberty in the future. Some of our readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that this tyrant is none other than the Roman Catholic Church, and that his chief seat is in New York. We confess that we ought to have been aware of his presence here and of his designs, but as we do not wear googles, like some of our neighbors and contem poraries, we cannot see as they do. We are gravely informed that the Roman Catholic Church is a political corporation, and that it always votes as a unit with the democratic party against liberty and progress; that it is rapidly acquiring vast tracts of real estate as grants from the cities and States which it controis, and which in this city alone amounts to fity millions of dollars; that the acquisition of so much material wealth by one corporation is injurious to our republican institutions and will ere long prove fatal to our liberties. Pity us, O ye heathen, and deliver us from this monster! But the manner in which this thing is to be accomplished is as ridiculous as the result itself. The large cities, say those gentlemen, control the State Legislatures: thus New York city governs the State, Philadelphia rules Pennsylvania, St. Louis Missouri, Chicago Illinois, New Orleans Louisiana, Boston Massachusetts and San Francisco California, and so on throughout the country. And as the Roman Catholic Church controls those cities by the possession of so much real estate, it follows, as naturally as day and night succeed each other, that this Church is to control the State and federal Legislatures of the land by and by. All this trash and much more of the same sort would not be worth a moment's consideration did not our one-sided contemporaries and our warlike ministerial brethren treat it so seriously. If we believed, as they affect to believe, that such a danger threatened us, we should begin to convert our ploughshares into swords and our pruning hooks into spears to meet this deadly foe. But there appears to us, perhaps in our simplicity and lack of prophetic insight, to be a glaring inconsistency between the preaching, the practice and the faith of those

For example: One day we hear them in the pulpit and on the platform shouting from the pinnacles of progress the praises of that Protestantism which they claim is gaining such headway in all lands. They point with pride to Spain Italy, Mexico and South America. Their praise of Protestant Germany for the humiliaentrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome is a certain sign that the days of "the man of sin" are numbered. But when they turn their eyes toward America, and especially to this city. their joy is immediately changed to sorrow. and they find no comfort in the progress of their own faith elsewhere. But, good sirs, if the vitality of religion consists in real estate, whether it be one million's worth or fifty, why do not your churches and religious corporations acquire it also? Then you will be on the same footing as the Roman Catholics. The State and city of New York appear to be just as willing to give you lots and plots for your religious and benevolent operations as they are to aid the Catholics in this way. But you refuse them, and, like the dog in the manger, what you cannot get and do not want yourselves you are determined if possible that no one else shall get or bave.

But in regard to religious landlordism

apostles of the sword and facot

what are the facts? The population of these United States may be stated in round numbers at forty millions, of whom about thirty millions are nominally or professedly Protestants, and five millions are Roman Catholies, leaving five millions more for infidels, atheists and heathen generally. The Methodist and Baptist families number each about ten millions of souls, and all the others about ten millions. more. The church edifices of Protestantism throughout the land number 51,459 and those of Romanism 2,550. The average accommodation of the former is 343 persons each, or an aggregate of 17,650,000, and of the latter about 900,000 souls. The property and values of the Protestant denominations in the country are about as follows :- Methodist. \$80,000,000; Baptist, \$60,000,000; Presbyterian, \$25,000,000; Reformed, \$10,000,000; Episcopal, \$15,000,000; miscellaneous; \$30,-000,000; total, \$220,000,000. The property of the Roman Catholic Church is about \$80,000,000, the largest proportion of it lying in this city and State and along the Atlantic seaboard. Pitting real estate against real estate, therefore, it would seem from this showing that the Roman Catholics have much more to dread in the future than Protestants. and the more especially so since, with every revolution of the earth upon its axis, the Methodists alone dedicate an average of two churches throughout the land, and the other Protestant denominations are not very far behind. The Catholics can show nothing to compare with this progress, and they have, therefore, the greater cause for complaint.

But, again, what are we to think of the ntterances of ministers, politicians and journalists who one day assure us that Romanism is dying and the next day seriously assure us that we are about to be strangled by it? We have no fear that if the question of maintain- | the other side.

ing our republican institutions just as they are at this hour was put to a vote of the Catholic citizens of the country ninety-nine out of every hundred would vote affirmatively; and not only so, but they would vote the fullest and most perfect liberty to Protestants. We are rather afraid to hazard a similar prophecy for the latter toward the former. If there is so much vitality in Protestantism' as its adherents insist there is (and we are willing to concede all that they claim for it), and so little ic Romanism as they also assert, why, may we not ask, are they so anxious to destroy that little with the sword? We cannot conceive any other purpose to be served by the fierce and flery speeches and sermons of our neighbors and the editorials of some of our contemporaries than the creation of a public sentiment which must result in religious hostility; provided always, however, that those utterances carry with them onehalf the weight and importance which their authors give them. But seeing that, after so many attempts of this sort by the pulpit and the press, we are still at peace among ourselves, we are inclined to think that the community attach very little importance to those diatribes. According to our simple faith the vitality of Protestantism or of Catholicity does not lie in lots or houses or legislative enactments, but in the hearts of believers. And if Catholicity takes hold of the human heart with a firmer grasp than Protestantism then it deserves to succeed and it will succeed ; but if Protestantism has in it that which appeals to every man's conscience with greater force it will and must succeed. It is all child's talk to suppose that a church which possesses the largest farms and the most costly religious houses is going to live longest and rule the world as with a rod of iron. The church and the creed that will have the mightiest sway in this world in all coming time is that which has, or will have, the greatest degree of purity, the most of truth and the simplest mode of presenting the same to the heart of humanity. This is our faith, and on this we are willing to rest the future of our own republican institutions and the permanence of civil and religious liberty in this land, and all who think with us will frown, as we do, upon those hypocritical croakers who would fement religious war among us.

A Revolutionary Crisis in Paris The tenor of the despetches from Paris which we publish this morning is most unfavorable for order and for the government of M. Thiers. According to previous announcement the authorities seem to have attempted the suppression of the insurrection at Montmartre, but with results different from what were expected. Our despatches say nothing about bloodshed, but speak of several officers having been made prisoners. This is, to say the least, suggestive of fighting. Montmartre was blockaded by three hundred men under General Faron, and the hill was surrounded by large numbers of National Guards. The most significant item in the despatch is that which reports the armed soldiers of the line fraternizing with the people, who filled the streets in large numbers, shouting "Vive la République." It is more than probable that the despatch does not tell the whole story. If there was no actual bloodshed in Paris yesterday there was evidently an impulse given to the revolutionary element which will terminate fatally for the administration of M. Thiers if the soldiers of the regular army abandon him.

We expressed the opinion yesterday that General de Paladines would find it no easy task to surprise the cannon held by the insurgents, and a confirmation of the opinion is given in the Place de la Vosges was removed on Friday night and the insurgents refused to permit one battalion of National Guards to mount the ramparts because it was not loyal to the republic. By all accounts the revolutionists are not only well prepared, but are also well handled. Their precautions against surprise have thus far been successful. and if their barricades and other defensive works are as formidable as reported they will give considerable trouble to the authorities. To the hour of going to press nothing had reached us from Paris from which it would have been possible to form a clear idea of the situation. The only despatch we have is so cautiously worded that we suspect it to have undergone a rigorous censorship before transmission. It merely hints at a very serious state of affairs yesterday, which is possible enough to result in handing over the destinies of France to the reds for a brief

We confess to some surprise at the fraternization of the regular soldiers with the insurgents. Vinoy and their other commanders are known to be imperialists. Is the alliance part of a Bonapartist plot to get rid of the Orleans Princes and the old Count of Chambord? or have the soldiers really become inoculated with the virus of red republican doctrines? Whatever be the cause, we fear hat the alliance bodes no good for France: and we trust that the despatches of to-day will bring the intelligence that a sufficient number of the troops remained faithful to the government of M. Thiers to enable it to triimph over the mob of anarchists which has raised the standard of rebellion in the Montmartre quarter.

THE FRENCH RELIEF MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCHES .- We understand that this movement, which was commenced in some of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this city last Sunday (there was a collection of one thousand doilars in Grace church), will be resumed in others to-day. By invitation of Bishop Potter the Rev. Dr. Verren will deliver a sermon (in French) to-day at the French Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, after which a collection for the suffering French will be taken. Here will be a fine opportunity for citizens and strangers, especially of the French nationality, to drop in and contribute something to the good work. We cannot believe, meantime. that our Protestant churches generally will be guided in this matter by the objections, as a churchman, of the Episcopal Bishop Wnittingham, of Maryland; for the Bishop counsels, not the Christian example of the good Samaritan toward the robbed and disabled traveller, but the example of the priest who passed by on

The Situation in Mexico.

By special telegram from the HEBALD's correspondent in Havana we have later advices from the city of Mexico. What a picture of tumult and disorder is presented in the despatch we have received! The Congress of the republic has convened, but for what purpose? Not to consider and enact measures that will be of benefit to the country; not to counsel peace in preference to war and bloodshed; not to strive and raise the State from the insignificant position it now occupies among the nations of the earth. No; it has been assembled to add fuel to the flame of discord that now prevails; to strengthen the opposition party, so that in the civil war that is considered certain it will prove strong enough to render it victorious in the field : to secure the army against those who now control it; to incite the people of their side of the question to become more bitter against those who oppose them-in fact to do everything in its power to cause another dark and bloody chapter in the history of poor, unfortunate Mexico. What a prospect for the future! A bankrupt treasury; a civil war that will involve the entire country; rulers without honor or honesty; the highways infested with robbers and assassins-in fact in such a condition that we cannot see one redeeming feature, not a ray of hope that Mexico will ever be more than she is at present-the home of anarchy and revolution.

When by reason of the influence of the United States the French were compelled to leave Mexico, and when the empire ended by the defeat, capture and execution of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, it was hoped that Mexicans, profiting by the severe experience of the ordeal through which they had passed, would endeavor to maintain peace at home and strive to regain some of the prestige they had lost. It was thought that some good men could be found among those having influence with the masses who would exert themselves to strengthen home institutions; to preach peace, honesty and industry; to encourage all that would tend to elevate the people; but these hopes have been dispelled, blown to the four winds, and we see now Mexico fallen almost to the deepest depths of degradation, unfitted to occupy a place among nations, and brought to this melancholy condition by the acts of those unscrupulous men who, instead of considering the well-being of the republic and their native land, prefer to plunge her deep into the mire of anarchy, and look on calmiy surveying the wreck they have caused with no other feeling than that of how much profit they will make by it. Poor Mexico! What is to be her fate?

### A Jesuit Thunderer-Father Damen.

To the list of eminent divines in the United States, whose words in the pulpit merit more than a momentary celebrity, Father Damen, of the Order of Jesus, must be added. He is a Belgian by birth, and just sufficient of a foreign tinge remains in his accentuation of English to denote that fact. We need not repeat what the world already knows of the profound scholarship of these disciples militant of the soldier-priest, Ignatius Loyola, except to state that Father Damen is a worthy representative of that wonderfully intellectual brotherhood. His permanent residence is at the house of his Order, in Chicago, but for some weeks past he has been conducting missions, as they are called, in this city and Brooklyn.

Elsewhere in our columns we give sketch of one of this learned father's discourses delivered a few evenings ago at the Church of St. Lawrence, in East Eightyfourth street. He seemed to direct his logical batteries especially against what he calls his "separated bretbren"-that is, all the non-Catholic sects-by proving that the Bible could not be the essential basis of Christian religion. Some idea of his style will be gathered from his sermon. It might be said that the mental characteristics of the man are written in the outlines of the tall, solid form arrayed in Jesuit black; in the large, firmly balanced head crowned with silver hairs; in the high, square brow, clear, gray eyes, and the full face resting on a firm chin. There is a solidity and cumulative force in the directness of his arguments which one would expect from a broad-shouldered, broad-minded man. One can discern nothing of the nervously emotional either in his bright, frank face or his rebtoric. It is the impact of hard logic you feel, and not the brush of an angel's wing. It is Augustine, not Lacordaire. Withal, he is never dry, but rather humorous in his illustration, and in this lies the success of his predication, for there is nothing in his explanation of the most occult theology which the meanest mind cannot grasp. Of course these sermons are the result of the lifelong concentration of a powerful mind upon the problem of the Cross, always starting from the absolute infallibility of the Church, and forcing all arguments back to the same point again. This, however, does not affect the value of his reasoning; it is only a question of motive, which is of no account in pure logic. Sophistry is the term the unenlightened or prejudiced will apply, but the unbroken argument confronts them still.

SMALLPOX ON DAVID'S ISLAND,-It appears that this fearful disease prevails to a considerable extent among the troops on David's Island, so much so that General McDowell has placed it under quarantine. We remember that the yellow fever made its appearance among the United States soldiers on Governor's Island last fall, but the patients were promptly sent by Dr. Carnochan to West Bank Hospital, away off in the lower bay, and thus the contagion was removed from the city. We hope that General McDowell will be equally successful in restraining the spread of the smallpox. But, notwithstanding the prevalence of this disease on David's Island, it is satisfactory to know that it is declining generally in our vicinity. Even the cases which arrive on ships from Liverpool and London, which the Health Officer carefully sends to West Bank, are not as a general thing of a very dangerous type. There need be no fear, therefore, of a spread of the disease under proper quarantine and sanitary management.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S VETO of the bill to increase the expenses of the police couris by the appointment of additional clerks, which would add fif y-four thousand dollars a year to the taxes of the city, is generally approved. If he would only electrify the State by vetoing | their profits.

some of the vast jobs involving millions of dollars to the State, how it would add to bis popularity!

The Princess Beatrice-Reported Marriage Eugagement.

It is now reported that the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice, is affinneed to the youthful Marquis of Ely. The report may be without foundation, but it is not on that account the less interesting. It indicates the sentiment of the British people in the matter of royal marriages. It shows that the principle adopted by the Queen in the little love affair of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne has engaged the attention of the British public and that the Queen's policy is most heartily endorsed. Scotland is proud of the Argyll affair. It is pleasing to the little kingdom to know that at least for one time more the blood of the Scottish people is to mingle with that of the governing family. Queen Victoria, with that good sense which has always distinguished her, has found out that she has paid a compliment to Scotland. and if there is anything in this Beatrice-Elv affair it means that the Queen means to pay a similar compliment to Ireland .. The Ely family is scarcely less ancient and not a whit less noble than that of Argyll. It is our conviction that the ramor regarding the Princess Beatrice and young Elv is well founded, and for this reason-that in consequence of the Marchioness of Ely having been for years one of the Queen's principal ladies in waiting, the two young people have grown up together. In democratic America we have no cause to be sorry that the most popular monarch of modern times has discovered a means of reconciling all the peoples that look to her as sovereign. Reconstructed Germany must look to the fact that Victoria says-"We want no more German lairdies."

Dr. Duryen and the Temperance Question

As long as we can remember the religious press of this country has taken the subject of temperance into its especial keeping. Religious revivals are allowed to slumber if the soul of temperance can be touched. When that soul is quickened it seems as if all the crimes "that flesh is heir to" must feel the shock and the work of human regeneration go on at an enhanced pace. To judge from this week's religious press, taking two or three for examples, we find that Dr. Duryea has created quite a sensation by his sermon on temperance delivered before his congregation on Sunday before last. Dr. Duryea is inclined to be merciful to those who are, from inclination or friendly and social associations, disposed to quaff the exhilarating juices of the vineyard. The Evangelist terms this movement of Dr. Duryea a "commotion"-which we hold to be a little more than a "sensation"-and the Independent thinks the whole question of total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages, viewed from his (Dr. Duryea's) standpoint, is simply one of "expediency." The Evangelist thinks the Doctor did not believe that drinking wine was wrong in itself, but "abstinence from it was wise as a matter of Christian expediency." In order, however, to make the subject as clear as possible, and to allow Dr. Duryea to speak for himself, as well as to give its readers an opportunity to judge for themselves, the Evangelist announces that it shall publish next week the Doctor's sermon in full, carefully revised and corrected by the

It is regarded as somewhat remarkable that Dr. Duryea did not recur to this subject in the sermon he delivered last Sabbath. Perhaps he may enlarge upon it to-day, and thus relieve his congregation and a large number of his temperance friends from their prevailing anxiety about his real views on this verinteresting and important topic.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE HIBERNIANS,-General Grant, in honor of St. Patrick, dined on the evening of St. Patrick's Day with the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, at the St. Cloud Hotel, in that "city of brotherly love." His visit there is said to be in reference to the choice of a Collector for the port. His dinner with the Hibernians, however, is a good hit. and would have been a good hit had he gone to Philadelphia for that express purpose. It shows that while some of our republican journals are foolishly laboring to revive the old condemned Know Nothing spirit General Grant is, by his example, endeavoring to cultivate "brotherly love" among all races and creeds of the American people. This is the true policy, and eminently worthy this Philadelphia example and all the other good examples we have had from General Grant on the broad platform of "equal rights."

MARSHALS MACMAHON AND BAZAINE. -It is announced from Paris that although Marshal MacMahon supports the present government of France he will retire from the army to private life. This simply means that the Marshal still adheres to Napoleon and does not intend to compromise his future by taking service under the new government. Marshal Bazaine, on the other hand, although supposed to be the most violent Bouapartist among the French commanders, does not intimate any intention of resigning, but insists upon an investigation into his conduct at Metz. It was stated some time ago that Bazaine had begun coquetting with the Orleans princes, and it is likely enough that he is taking the initial steps to abandoning Napoleon. If he is, his conduct will appear in marked contrast to that of Marshal MacMahon, and will leave a stain upon his reputation. THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.—It is encouraging

to see the opening of business on that portion of the Northern or Oregon Pacific Railroad already finished. It seems to be the intention of the incorporators to hurry the road to a completion. The Southern or Texas Pacific is also in a fair way to an early completion. Both of these roads have received enormous grants of land from Congress, and there ought to be no impediment to steady work upon them. One good effect of the opening of the two new thoroughfares from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be the lowering of fares and freight tariffs on the present line, and the consequent increase of traffic. The roads themselves will in time build up way trade of their own, as they build up the country through | drilled into the doors of the vaults and filled which they pass, so that they will not be dependent upon the immease through travel for fuse leading to the front door, outside of which

The Pulpit Lights of Judalem.

During the past few weeks we have published each Sunday carefully reported abstracts of the sermons delivered on the Jewish Sab. bath in the principal synagogues of the city, They have been taken at haphazard, the only standard of selection being the high reputation of the preachers, and, therefore, fairly represent the general tone of pulpit teaching mong American Israelites. And their tone has been so high and the principles advanced so noble and liberal that we are sure our readers will welcome what we propose now to give-brief criticisms of three great representative Jewish preachers.

First of all we shall take Dr. Gutheim, of the Temple Emanuel, a comparatively young man, but with a world-wide reputation for his scholarly acquirements, for the progressive and conciliatory attitude he has assumed toward the outside Christian world, and for an eloquence which, though rarely impassioned, is thoughtful, earnest and impressive. He looks at every injunction of the law, every tradition of his race and every ancient Jewish custom in the naked light of absolute logic. He accepts nothing until it has been adjudged acceptable by the unbiassed decision of the intellect. He, so to speak, untwists the very fibres of theological dogmas, and holds fast only to such threads of divine light as seem agreeable to the spirit of the age and the genius of the people among whom he has been thrown.

We shall next take Dr. Isaacs, a kindly but stubborn conservative. Here and there in his sermons plainly crop out doubts whether the old scheme of Judaism must not, perforce, be somewhat modified. But, as a matter of principle, he is ever anxious to tread in the ancient paths of thought and worship and enstom. He evidently thinks that all change, even though it be for the better, is a misfortune and a necessary evil. As a scholar he holds a deservedly high rank; but even his scholarship is colored by his habits of thought and is tinged with a not unpleasing tint of pedantry. He is so genial, however, in the expressed tone of his discourses that all. Christian and Gentile elike, learn to love and respect bim.

And now we shall say a few words about Dr. Vidaver, a rabbi who stands between the two extremes we have thus briefly sketched. He sees that, like every other faith, Judaism must adapt itself to the altered surroundings of nineteenth century civilization, and is willing to cheerfully accept all inevitable changes. Such changes as are forced upon him in the present he, indeed, considers as harmless; but running through all his pulpit speech is a plainly marked undertone of dread at the possible changes of the future. He is a prey to two opposite hopes. He desires to see every barrier broken down between Jew and Gentile, socially and politically, but, proud of the noble blood that runs in his veins, he shrinks from the possibility, however remote, of the two races mixing together and ceasing to be distinct. In the synagogue he is eager to discard the absurdities that have, like some unhealthy excrescence, grown over pure Judaism; but he wants such a reform to have a definite goal, and he fears that innovation will not stop at the limit which he would fain mark for it.

In conclusion, we can only say how glad we are to notice that Christian ministers now largely attend the synagogues. To a public religious teacher nothing could be more salutary, as it cannot but induce a feeling of wider, deeper and more earnest tolerance. Good men and pure livers are too scarce in these latter evil days to be kept apart by the narrow prejudices of doctrinal differences.

## Districts and the Production of Wine. Princes and military heroes must not engross

attention solely in our consideration of the current history of the late war in France and its consequences. The materialistic losses which the people of that country have sustained in the agricultural districts are enormous and calculated to affect the social and domestic economies of the French people as well as the income and finance of the nation injuriously for years to come. A HERALD special correspondent at Bordeaux sets forth in his letter, which we publish to-day, that four hundred and elchtyfour thousand acres of the wine growing districts of France have been occupied by the Prussian troops. Counting the portions of the soil of Touraine and Nievre, with parts of Brittany and Normandy, which were invaded, the grand total of wine producing soil which passed under the control of the Prussians in France foots up six hundred thousand acres. The production of wine in this area was equal to one hundred and sixty millions of gallons, which, when sold at even fifty American cents for a gallon, gave to the country eighty millions of dollars. The greater part of this was lost to France during the past year. It will be still worse in the wine season of 1871. The people in the wine country are vasily disheartesed. It is bad, too, for wine consumers and traders in the United States and England. The cost of the laxury will be advanced; the adulteration of the article will be more frequent and of a character still more dangerous to health than at present. It may he that all this will inure to the spread of temperance; that out of evil may come good. His Majesty of Germany may have even had in view the intent of converting the French to the use of lager beer-"one flag and zwel lager"-and thus benefiting the home trade of the empire from Berlin to the 'Castle crag of Deachenfels."

It will be seen, however, that France has suffered many other losses-losses in her hop fields, losses in her acres of cereals and losses in her farm yards-all footing up a most enormous money aggregate. Unhappy France! Her sorrows are so deep, however, that the causes which excite them may revolutionize European society far more extensively than was at first anticipated by those who have chastised her.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE BANK OF COM-MERCE.-During Friday night a party of burglars entered the Bank of Commerce, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, and made a determined effort to break open the vaults of the institution. Several large holes were with powder. In the powder was placed the burglars took the precaution to place them?